THE CHICAGO FIRE.

A Ride Among the Ruins of the City.

Scenes and Incidents Along the Route.

STATEMENTS OF VICTIMS OF THE FIRE.

Harrowing Details of the

Disaster.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE RELIEF FUND.

I little impossible the met time I paid a visit to the queen city of the west, when I took a stranger's chight in riding any reaining through the immense this heat continued to the contract to visiting the great marks of trade, and windraing the bostle and confusion in the account which so forcibly reminded one of the accrepants by in the course of time I alfould be called upon to tell the tate of her total destruction; to tell how in a single night life and wealth had been changed into death and desoiation. We have already been informed by telegraph of the terrible effects of the great fire, and how thousands upon thousands have been deprived of thousands upon thousands have been deprived of the actual necessities of life who once were numbered among

THE MILLIONNAIRES OF THE CITY, but I do not think that people outside of the dread now contronts every passer-by here who has the heart to wander near where once the real city stood in her pride and glory. In the first place let me go back a little before I attempt to tell you how I RODE THROUGH THE RUINS,

yesterday, and what I saw and heard in the desert waste, and say a word about the way I managed to "district of despair." When I arrived here I found everything in confusion. No one seemed to know where he had lived two days previous, and no one appeared to care to know where his neighbor had nived or what had become of him. Each family was bent upon its own safety, and outside of each individual circle no thought was given to the fate of others. The raincas depot was crowded with a dense mass of men, women and children as I got of the car, who were struggling in a desperate way with one another to secure stan ling room-for scats were out of the questionin the cars that were constantly leaving for the East. The eight was a harrowing one, but I had made up my mind to close my eyes to all misery until I had actually seen what the fire had done, and so as the crowd struggled and the hundreds of women wept and bugged their babes closer to their breasts as they porce along by the waves of

PAGE TO STANGGLING WASSES, west on, quiety determined to be undismayed by aught that I could see or hear. But that I found after all an impossibility. depot where I left the cars was on the south slife, in the suburbs, and as ! got out of the car and benoid an entire row of frame dwellings in front of me, and several blocks of the same kind of buildings a few bundred feet beyond, the first thought that struck me was that there and been a great deal of exaggeration about the Chicago fire: for had'nt we all in New York, said I to mys. If, heard how the city has been des-troyed and how thousands had been left homeless, and that, without the sid of sister cities, Chicago would go down among the

RUINED THINGS OF THE PAST.

Yet in the face of all that I had read there stood row after row of buildings, and through the streets crowds followed crowds on the sidewalks, carts and wazens went along in the usual jogging way, as though there never had been a fire in the city. Snops of all kinds were open, and wares of all sorts were displayed as freely and with as inviting signs as though nothing had ever happened to mar

THE GENERAL PROSPERITY of the town. I waiked along through the crowds, wondering where the great fire had been, and, as I got into State street, looked down to where the "city" used to be, and saw nothing but a cloud beyond way to the north. The sidewaiks I passed

gave me a casual insignt late the vast waste clear beyond way to the north. The sidewalks I passed over were of wood. The houses I beheld on all sides of me were low and mean, and as wrotched looking as the vice crowds that surged by with while staring eyes, and looking for all the world as though every man was bent upon some desperate plan, and did not care who knew it. I wondered how it was that Chicago could be considered runned with all these crowds about and all these houses still standing; but when,

CARPET-LAG IN HAND,

I made my way to a house, water I received lodgings for the bag and not for myselt, I soon became convinced that after all what was let of Chicago was not the city or any good part of it. It was useless, I found, to it y to get a room at a hotel, as there was not, I soon learned, a hotel left, and so, after a great deal of

I secured, by paying a good price and making a large deposit as a guarantee of good character, the soft side of a settee of a boarding house, a pillow without a cover and an army blanket being thrown in by way of luxury. This once secured I became convinced that something had gone wrong with Chicago after all, and I at once determined to go out in search of what was left of the city. This was easier to resolve than to execute. It was an impossibility to go over

solve than to execute. It was an impossibility to go over

THE BURNED DISTRICT
or to reach it without a horse, and to get one not only required money, but a "setter of recommendation" from somebody better known than myself, it was in valin that I took a livery man that I was good for any amount and wouldn't steal horsefesh even for the fun of the thing; he persisted that I should give him either a good-sized fortune as a deposit for a bony nag that no veterinary surgeon would guarantee for a month, or get a letter from some man about town who knew that when I took a ride on horseback I would be certain to take the thorse back to the stable with all the accountrements undiminished. An idea struck me that

THE MILTARY
had a good deal to say about matters and things generally, and so off I posted to where the officers most off congregate. Let me say right here that I got a good horse in a very short time after seeing one of the officers and after one of the orderlies had called upon the liveryman. By noon the animal, sleek and shining, with a regular war saddle strapped on his back, was driven up to the door where

had called upon the liveryman. By noon the animal, sleek and shining, with a regular war saddle strapped on his back, was driven up to the door where

"LITTLE PHIL"

Bad his beadquarters. It flist not be generally known—and I will so state it here—that the fire did more than the rebellion did as far as Little Phil is concerned, and that is just this—it made him ron, for it made a clean sweep of his office on Monday, and took no more notice of the American flag hanging over his door than if it had been the nahonal banner of the King of the Cannioni Islands. I assure you when, after a great deal of roaming about the town and iosing my way in piaces where nobody lived to tell me how sately to get out of them, I reached the headquarters of the military people. I felt myself considerably releved. I found General Sheridan scated at a small pine table in a small room of a house on Wabasa avenue, formerly occupted by a club society. There was no furniture in the room other than

THERE WOODEN CHAIRS,

which smell, in my oplnion, very strongly of powder. The General was seated at a small pine table in a small pine table in a map of the city, with the burnt district marked in black before him, and was busnly engaged in designating here and there on the map the posts the sentinels should be placed for the night. The scene in the office was one of the greatest activity, and recalled to my mind the days when "Little Phil" had his headquarters in the Shenandoah Valley, and had pretty much the same kind of headquarters, as far as the room and furniture was concerned, as he was now occupying. Staff officers and orderiles were going to and fro and orders were being issued every minute to this, that and the other officer who had charge of certain sections of the city. I could not fall to remark how cool the General was in the mindst of all the exchement. Crowds of people were claimoring for admittance at the same out of the runs without any cost to themselves! Little Phil certainly nad his hands full, and I was loth to bother him

a guide to the ruins he, without any ado, designated a man who knew every foot of the district that had been burned. My guide once in his saddle and myself once mounted we started for the SCANE OF DESOLATION.

As I have said before, I had a sneaking idea while I was yet in the shaurbs that the extent of the fire had been exaggerated in the Eastern gapers, and that I would be certain to find a very different state of affairs from that which I had anticipated before I got out of the cars. Fut how mournfully was I disappointed! We entered the burned district by passing through State street. It was dusk as we got near where the Court House once stood, and the leeting that came over me as I stopped my horse at tons point and tooked about me was one of positive awe and dismay. As far as the eye-could reach was a waste,

awe and dismay. As far as the eye could reach was a waste,

A DESERT,

with here and there a standing wall of some great building, through whose open windows the lurid glare of the coal fires beyond and around could be seen taking and rising with the wind as regularly as if worked by machinery. I shall never torget the scene. On, on, we went, turning here and there, from one street to another, picking our way carefully over the well tried and yet perfect wooden pavement, lest by a misstep we should be plunged needlong into some cellarway or vault screened from view by a pile of brick or stone that had once been a building. After making

ALL SORTS OF WINDINGS,
with the same interminable view of gaunt walls and burning coal piles surrounding us whichever way we went, we reached a bridge which was solid enough to admit of our crossing to the North side. Indeed, when I got to the bridge I was under the impression that I nad reached the full limit of THE FIRE TRACE;

enough to admit of our crossing to the North side. Indeed, when I got to the bridge I was under the impression that I had reached the full limit of the impression that I had reached the full limit of the price I was under the impression that I had reached the full limit of the price I was under the impression that I had reached the full limit of when, on getting to the other side. I saw before me a plain two or three miles ahead, as ciear of anything like a house as the wild prairie itself I noticed as we passed along the described stretch south of the river, which were lined with the debuts of hundreds of buildings, that here and there and there and there and there and there and the south though mere skeletons—monuments to the handiwork of the men who had put them together. But once we got to the North side, now changed was everything! It is true that here and there a wail of some church yet reared itself above the lever of the street. Yet for miles about the perspective was that of a desert waste, with nothing to break the clear view of the horizon on every side but the fall, blackened telegraph poles and the mnumerable trees waich still stood

CHARRED AND DEAD,

whit their despoiled brauches stretching out over the streets, like akcieton hands pointing to the graves of the many who were lost and buried beheath the riuls. Way out to the north, way to the south, to the east and to the weet, the view was the same—nighting but a level plain, broken slightly here and there by a pile of maible, crumbing to dust, or a great mound of brick, once red, but now white as show, and yet so hot that not even the sentincis stationed near the sales dated to stand within a yard of them. I don't think a New Yorker can have any idea of this awful scene unless he brings it home to his own city. Let him imagine a fire to have broken out on Fenth avenue, near iwenty-eighth street, to have crossed in a straight line to Third avenue, and then to have made

nue, near twenty-eighth street, to have crossed in a straight line to Third avenue, and then to have made

A CLEAN SWEEP

between these two lines clear down to the Battery, not leaving over a hundred walls standing, every house being levelled to the guiter, and he can then have some idea of the ravages of the awail Chicago fire. Then let him try to do as I did, travel through the awid waste on horseback and try to find out where this and that building stood, and I guarantee he would find the task

You would no doubt langh if I should tell you that, if New York was ravaged as I have supposed it to have been, you could not drive down Broadway in the waste and point out where once stood the St. Nicholas. Yet I assure you my guide had been a resident of Chicago for twenty years, and, when we were about crossing to the north side, so great was the desolation, so level the track the fire had made of wall and cellar, that he could not tell me where once stood the Sherman House. Can any better idea than this be given of what a desert the great business district of Caleago was in? But to continue my harrative. During our Explouaries of the North side and without a singe! I facre it stood, with the crambling remains of a great grante building all round it, and a new blocks of surrounded by the blackened iron beams of a ficeproof brick building that fell a prey to the raging hames, was a next little green house, with act a pane of glass broken, not a whitenoi sash blackened by the smoke. What a freak of the conflagration was this! Aut when we rode over to the south side again what was our surprise to find intact a frame building that stood just in front of the bara where the great fire first was started, and which it had to leap over in order to make the great fire first was started, and which it had to leap over in order to make the great fire first was started, and which it had to leap over in order to have one barnes out, and who with wonderin enterprise had already crected a small wooden shantly as an office, upon the

except wife, my baby and my energy."
Who dare assert that that man will ever fail in the struggle of business life. Another extraordinary scene I witnessed with no small amount of interest, The safes of a safe depository company had the day before been dug out and epened and their contents found uninjured; and, in answer to an advertisement in the morning papers, there were right in the ruins before my very etcs.

rains before my repress, there were right in the rains before my rery eyes, crowns of Merchants hauling over their valuables to be put into the safes and the general wreck. Just think of it—placing your treasure in a safe, surrounded by a thousand ries, and with the very stones about cracking from the yet unintensified heat. Still, the guarantee of a guard of "blue coats" appeared to make the safe investment all the safer to the merchants. What a conducence in military authority was there. But here let me pause, for just at this point myself and my guide took it into our heads to go back to the north side, and go we did. Before we had well let the river ten blocks to the south the darkness of the river ten blocks to the south the darkness of might was upon us. The wind at the same time began to blow at a fearful rate, and in a second a dense volume of smoke from the fires to the read drove across the river and separated us; and thus it was that I lost my way, and had to wander out to the prairies, where I witnessed the encampment of the refugees which I described in my has letter.

STORY OF A SUFFERER

The Destitute in New York.

Third precinct, was patrolling his post, he found four women and a child standing on the corner of Chamers and West streets. In answer to his inquiry they told him that they had just arrived from Chicago b the eight o'clock train, and being entirely destitute they did not know what to do. The officer took them to the station house, and Sergeant John J. Fitzger ald, who was in charge, examined the case. Finding the women were just what they had represented themselves to be. SUFFERERS BY THE DISASTER

in Chicago—ne made every effort in his power to accommodate them the best way he could for a short time in the station house. He then sent men out to the neighboring houses to state the case of the poor people. Assistance soon came in the person of Mr. N. Huggins, proprietor of the Cosmopolitan Hotel. who desired the sergeant to send the women over to his house and they should have everything they needed until the proper authorities came to look after them. The women were then sent to the Cosmopolitan, and gave their names as Lina Mylo, Mianie Ditzler, Annie Pris and Bridget Mahon and child. They were sent up stairs, were properly cared for, and, being tired from

THE BARDSHIPS THEY HAD LATELY UNDERGONE. they all rettred except Aunie Fris, who made the following statement to a HERALD reporter of the

scenes through which she had just passed:

My father was a silversmith on State street and lived in the house with my mother. I wanted to learn to cook, so I went out to the house of a young friend of mine to get taught. My father wanted to as I preferred to go to where she lived. He tried to

as I preferred to go to where she lived. He tried to keep me at home and bought me a piano for \$1,000, and I had only just taken two lessons on it when ALL WAS BURNED.

I am the only child my father and mother had in this country. We belonged to Medo, in Bonemia, where I have a sister married now. On Sunday night, about nine o'clock, I went to bed, and nad been asleep for about an hour, when the other girl woke me, crying fire. I jumped up and rushed to the windows, but everything all around where I could see was in a greading blaze. I pulled on something, and all ran down the street to save my father and mother, but when I got withing shout half a block of them the fire was all in the house, and father was hanging out of the window,

dow,

STRETCHING HIS HANDS OUT TO ME,
calling to me to help him, but Poconid do nothing
Then I turned to go back to my friend's house, but
some men had come along the street and they threw
bottles of kerosene and matches into the place until everything was on fire. I don't remember whan
occurred after that, I was so frightened, when
saw my poor father burn up before me and heard
my mother spricking out to me, and I could do
nothing for them, I would have rusned into the
house and uled with them, but some men picked
me un.

house and used with them, but some men picked me up,

THREW ME INTO A CARRIAGE
and took me away out to the other side of the city.
I was on the college grounds with

HUNDRES OF OTHER PROFILE.
I did not know any one there, and no one knew me. I have no relatives in this country anywhere. I was two days in that place without anything to eat but some little bits of bread that a lady gave me. I did not want to eat. I was so distressed about my family, and having nowhere nor anyone to go to, I went into the woods with all the other people, when the fire came to us, and there we had nothing scarrely for three days. We had to sleep on the grass when we did steep, but that was very

little, as we had too much frouble to thick of it. On Friday I left chicago because I did not know what to do, Some lawes gave me a pass to New York in a church, and I came on here. It made me so ear and sick to remein in Chicago that I thought I would rather go anywhere than stay there. Two of these ladies who are with me promised to take me with them, as they have some friends here, but they are very poor themselves, and I don't know what they will do. My father had some money in the bank, but I don't know in what bank, or how much it was, so that I suppose that is gone too. I am just fourteen years of age, and I have nothing in the world but just what is on me. I think II could get back home to my own country I might get something. I don't know what to do. I have scarcely thought about it yet, for

My POON FATHER AND MOTHER
they did everything for me. All the people were very kind to me since I left Chicago. I got something to eat at Buffallo, and then the people on the train gave us something as we came along. The police were unusually kind to us when we came here, and it makes up a little to us to find so much charity and feeling in the people.

Miss Pres is an interesting-looking young lady; she speats English freely; and as soon as the present grief of her loss and the bewiderment of the strange situation she finds hereif in wear off, would prove a great acquisition to many a private I amily in some position, as she is willing to work.

THE LATEST FROM CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 15, 1871. Passes are being issued by the Relief Committee the utterly destitute to all points in the United States where such persons can find work and

shelter.

All passes will hereafter be signed by George M.
Puliman, Chairman, and countersigned by agents appointed by each of the railroads which receive them here.

Roads forming parts of lines leading from Chicago are respectfully requested to notify the Charman of the Committee of their willingness to honor such passes.

R. B. MASON, Mayor.

THE POSTAL SERVICE RESUMED. Colonel Wood, Assistant Superintendent of the Ratiway Mail Service, to-day issued an order to all postmasters, postal clerks and route agents revoking previous orders and directing mail matter to be sent to Chicago as before the fire.

PURIOUS GALE AND ALARM. A furnous gale prevailed in this city last night It became almost a hurricane by midnight, but sub-sided before morning. It caused much alarm to the citizens, especially to those residing in the icvinity of the inte fire. Pirebrands were blown in every direction, skeleton walls were prostrated, shaking buildings in the vicinity from foundation to apex. The excitement and alarm were scarcely less than on the night of the great disaster. Portunately, it had rained for twenty-four hours previous, thus preventing any configgration as the result of the tornado. RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS FRATERNIZING.

The Sabbath has been recognized in a marked manner in all the churches le't standing. In many instances two and three congregations of different religious tenets have worshipped in the same edifice at different nours.

The Chicago National Banks.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15, 1871.

A meeting of the officers of the National Banks of Chicago was held on Sunday evening, for the purpose of conferring with Mr. Huriburt, Comptroller of Currency. J. Irvin Pearce, President of the Third National Bank, occupied the chair. Heary Greenbaum, of the German National Bank, Secre-

A full exchange of views touching the condition of the Chicago banks, as effected by the fire, was

It was ascertained, upon comparison of liabilities It was ascertained, upon comparison of liabilities and resources, that all the banks were perfectly sound, and should resume business at once. The only delay asked by any of the banks was for sufficient time to convey their safes from the rains to new places of business and to arrange their books and office furniture.

After considerable discussion, in which the Comptroller participated, a resolution, heretolore passed, to buy litteen per cent cash immediately was unanimously rescinded, and a resolution adopted to open for regular transactions of business at ten A. M. on the 17th inst.

The following address has been issued to the public:—

Having ascertained from personal investigation that the National banks of Chicago are solvent institutions, and that notwithstanding the late fire, they are able and ready to pay all just claims on presentation. I hereby announce that the national banks of Chicago will open their doors for the transaction of business as usual on Tuesday, the 17th instant, at ten o'clock A. M., and I hereby express my belief is their ability to meet all their legitimate engagements on demant.

its on demand. M. R. HUKLBURT, Comptroller of Currency.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY AND DO.

Below will be found brief communications, memranda of what is said, done and promised to be

randa of what is said, done and promised to be done, &c.

OFFICE OF UNDERWOOD & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 128 BROAD STREET,
NEW YORK, Oct. 14, 1871.

APPEAL TO THE SUNDAY SCHOOLS OF NEW YORK
CITY AND LONG ISLAND.

The writer of this appeal having been in Chicago during the terrible lire which has devastated the beauty and grandear of that great city and rendered one-third of its population houseless and homeless, witnessed during that fearful carnival of fame, seenes of suffering and distress which basile all description. No word-painting can accurately describe these heartrending spectacles, nor can scenes of suffering and discress which basile all description. No word-painting can accuracily describe these heartreading spectacles, nor can any flights of imagination, however wild, fully realize the awfulness of the scenes which during that thery outself abounded on every side. It is not my present purpose to attempt a recital of these woes, but to call the attention of the children of our numerous Sunday schools to them and to suggest that they can do much towards reheving the thousands of hittle sufferers now homeless and destitute in the devastated city. Hundreds of helpless little ones were to be seen suffering from terror, hunger and want of sufficient clothing, seeking shelter amid inhospitable ruins, where no shelter was to be found. My appeal is to children more favored of God to come to the help of their sorely affiliede little brothers and sisters by contributions of money and clothing. I know such an appeal will not be in vain. Let the response be generous, hearty and prompt, I know the little ones will act weil their part if their officers and teachers will lead them. No gift is too small to be gratefully received. Representing in New York a Chicago office, I shall be giald to receive and forward through our chicago office all such contributions as may be entrusted to me for the suffering children of that stricken city.

Late Superintendent of St. Faul's Church Stinday School, Brooklyn, E. D. New York office 123 Broad street.

where are our transportation companies' contributions?

To the Editor of the Herald:—
What are our wealthy city railroads, stage and ferry companies going to do towards the Chicago Relief Fund? Why cannot they, as well as private Individuals, donate the profits of one or more days, which would amount to a sing sum, and also set an example to similar corporations in our other arge cities? By inserting the above in the columns of your valuable paper you might awaken them to their sense of duty. Yours, trally,

Two day's receipts to be given.

A number of the principal citizens of the village

The "Silent" Speeches of Our People.

Sunshine Peering Through the Clouds.

Many Thousands More for the Sufferers.

the various interests engaged in collecting funds for Chicago's fire-stricken citizens were not idle en Saturday, as large sums not reported in Sunday's Herald are now produced. The Chamber of Commoree especially deserves to realize Mayor Mason' three-word prayer, "God bless you."

ADDITIONAL SUMS COLLECTED.

Name.	Amoun	ıl.
Collection at the barber saloon of J.	Rothman, 16	01
avenue C	27	60
I. Hodges, stevedore department, Old	1 Do-	
million Steamship Company		00
Edwin W. Curtis		50
V. B		50
Cash	3	00
a he what provide the selective beautiful	the best and	
Total Sanday		
Previously reported	10,523	66
Grand to at	e10 cm	16

Additional Contribution	s Through the Cham
ber of Commerce, U	p to 12 A. M., Octobe
14.	
Duden Freres & Co \$250	Wm Redmond & Son of
Louis Arpson & Co 100	Wm. Redmond & Son 21 John B. Hall 21
Dreyfus, Kohn & Co 200	H. Hennegnin & Co 23
Biershoff & Livingston 50	H. Hermann & Co 2
Charles Scott & Co 100	David Lamb & Co 10
liazen, Whitney & Co 100	T. W. Stannon 25 Becar & Co 26
Tooker, Waring & Co 50	Becar & Co 26
Draper & Owen 50	E. Rhodes & Co 2
Chas. E. Borsdor Y & Co 100	C. F. Van Blankensteyn. 20
Tuits, Pendleton & Co 100	J. L. Allison & Co 20
A. l'erson & Harriman . 1,000	Co. Moriot & Co 15
Passavant & Co	Linaemann Wehry &
Wilmerdings & Mount1,000	_ Co 20
Ross, Campbell & Co 510	Escher & Co 10
John H. Anderson & Co., 200	Leon W. Gallagher 10
Samuel buin & Co 200	Thurlow Weed 50
Neuse & Hessiein 100	Strange & Pro
Charles Lubrecht 30	Charles B. Peet & Co 26
Join Taylor Joi naton 2,500	Anderson, Starr & Co 10
H. D. Wade & Co 1.0	Taylor, Ryno & Co It
Frederick Marquand 100	L. Levenson & Co 16
Frederick G. Clark 50	Moore, Tinque & Co 10
The Collegiate School, 101	J. & O. Bondy 6
West Fourteenth street-	Daniel Cohen & Co 5
Rev. Dr. Henry B. Cha-	Schoolnerr & Bernstein 5
pin, Principal 100	M. Morgan's Sons1,60
led Frye & Co 100	Estate Habita Walf
Manhattan Litera y Asso-	D. H. Brooks, executor. 16
ciation of Deat Mutes,	
New York city 50	A. B. Ausbacher 20 Wolfers & Kaincher 10
Porter Bros. & Co 560	L. Delmenico 5
Alex. Gordon	Mais & Gibbs 20

Alex. Gordon.

M. Erlebach & Co.
Charies Zun & Co.
James L. Parker.

B. L. Solomon & Sons.
Employes of Solomon &
Sons.
Employes of Arnold,
Constants & Co.
Fruc & Conke. F. H. Lovell & Co.

J. & P. Coats, Painley, Scotland, through John Auchinciass. Cook Employees of R. Hoe &Co.1, 522 F. Hemsley & Co. 153 Lrewster & Co., of Broome street. 554 50 H. M. Levengston. 100 Peter & Rouert Goelet. 550 Joseph Sampson. 1,000 Isaac E. Smith & Son. 201 James N. Wells. 100 James N. Wells. 5 GMrs. James N. Wells. 5 GMrs. James N. Wells. 5 GMrs. James N. Wells. 5 Mrs. James N. Wells. 5 Mrs. James N. Wells. 15 Mrs. James N. Wells. 17 Josephine L. Wells. 1 1 Josephine L. Wells. 1 1 Josephine L. Wells. 1 1

their sense of duty. Yours, truly, S. A.

TWO DAY'S RECEIFTS TO BE GIVEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

SIR -Anxious to add my mite to the fund for the Chicago sufferers. I propose to donate the whole proceeds of ID. Rahn's Mussum, No. 745 Broadway, on Tuesday and Wednesday next, the 17th and 1sth instant. Yours, with respect, L. J. KAHN.

OCTOBER 13, 1871.

"GO THOU AND DO LIKEWISE."

instant. Yours, with respect,

October 13, 1871.

"GO THOU AND DO LIKEWISE."

To the Editor of the Herald.—

This morning I ordered my paper boy in Fourth street to send me the Herald. Let me tell you, a paper that breathes such noble thoughts and kind-hearted works like yours—a paper that offers, with a bigger heart than "Big Six" himself, columns and columns to the noble work of collections, and even himself, columns and columns to the noble work of collections, and even himsend suggestions intended to do good; a paper which proved to be in times of need a friend indeed, bringing descriptions of the terrible calamity in a style which must tonch the most hardened sinner and cause him to give for the poor sufferers—well, sir, let me tell you that I would rather spend my last penny for such a noble paper than squander my hard-earned money for the sensational newspapers which in times when the most sleepy and most greedy people are aroused to works of benevolence, spends columns in mere nonsense instead of lending its columns to the good work of collections or even good suggestlons of now to aid in the best and most effective way the poor Chicago sufferers. When I breakfasted this morning, and at intervais read your description of these heart-breaking scenes, I stopped eating, and—hay, I will not be ashamed to tell you frankly and openly—I wept like a chila, and I must confess a shudder overcame me, and some unseen but mighty-felt power whispered always in my ears, "Run, run to the next first chorch where they have collections to-day for the Chicago relief fund and give, give what you possibly can spare." Yes, sir, I did so, and how happy I lelt after that Well, I do not need to tell you, for you know it certainly yourself. How happy it makes you to know you have done good to your fellow citizens in need and sorrow!

With a "Big Heart" but "Small Means." New York, Ock 16, 1871.

WESTCHESTER SYMPATHY FOR CHICAGO.

of Westenester, Westenester county, have called a public meeting, to be held at the Town Hall in that place to-morrow evening, for the purpose of soliciting ald for the sufferers by the dreadful calamity in thicago. It is expected that the meeting will be largely attended and that the contributions will be libral.

DEEDS BETTER THAN WORDS.

it will be seen from the list published below that

20 II. Lamarche.
500 Wee i, Becker & Co.

k John Savery & Sons.
333 Southard& Robertsond
M. M. Hendricks.
417 II. R. De Mit. A Cooke. 280 Goodwin & Rice.
Lovell & Co. 109 T. O. LeRoy & Co., rd F. Byrnes. 100 Mrs. C. O. LeRoy. D. Locke & Co. 290 A. Nelson.
Bell & Loughran. 290 E. C. Leman & Co., clit & Co. 50 F. Haperman. Clittle Christen. 175 J. S. Dockerson & C. Fox. 25 Munsel & Thompso

Four lattie Chniden. 1 75 J. S. Dokerson & Co. John Fox. 25 Munsel & Thompson J. E. Corning. 25 Adec & Deleree. 25 Bussing, Crocker & Co. 500 Winnerding Hoguet. Townsend & Morris, Fenner & Co. 500 Hogginger & Pitcipi, Morris, Fenner & Co. 500 Munzinger & Pitcipio. Winn. Topping & Co. 500 Munzinger & Pitcipio. Winn. Thompson & Co. 500 Munzinger & Pitcipio. Munzinger & Co. 500 Munzinger & Pitcipio. Munzinger & Co. 500 Munzinger & Munzinger & Co. 500 Munzinger & Munzinger & Co. 500 Munzinger & Co. 500 Munzinger & Munzinger & Co. 500 Munzinger & Munzinger & Co. 500 Munzinger & Munzi

Hoyt, Wheeler & Bradee 239 F. L. Osbrey
Robt Havdook & Bro. 100
L. M. Hoffman's Son & Cash
Co. 100
Burdett & Dennis 50 Cash
R. I. Hazelik & Co. 26
Cash
"Empaar" 100
Goo. Koels
"Empaar" 100
J. A. May 25
Fred. Victor Achelas 1,000
J. A. May 25
Fred. Victor Achelas 1,000
Lawrence, Myers & Co. 200
Lawrence, Myers & Co. 200
H. Bergman 50
Horatio Alger, Jr. 25
Good Coels
Horatio Alger, Jr. 25
Horati

W. H. Draper ..

J. A. & J. Neafie

J. A. d. Nessie.
Etupioyes American B'nz
Benyioyes American B'nz
Martin Escape
Mira M. L. Clements
Sarah E. Higgins.
Robert Gurran.
C. Keesier & Son.
B. Lahr
Schafer Brothers.
Masters Thomas and Lorenzo Small.

renzo Small.
James L. Lattie & Co.
E. C. Tutts & Co.
E. N. Tayler, Jr., & Co.
John Mott & Co.
Jarvis Slade.
Williston, Knight & Co.

Williston, Knight & Co.
Sawyer & Judeon.
E. H. Smith & Co.
Lumand Yard, Jr., & Co.
Bernheimer & Co.
George S. Moulton & Co.
J. Blue.
A. L. & C. L. Holt.
M. H. Levin.
L. Holschorn & Co.'s employes.
Kerbs & Spics.
Kerbs & Spics.
R. H. Arkenburgh.
Havemeyer & Vigilius.
A. Marinez & L. Hor.
S. Jacoby & Co.'s employes.
F. S. Gans & Son.
M. Ruier & Son.
A. C. Lamoth.
Sallivan, Murphy & Co.

A. C. Lamoth.
Sullivan, Murphy & Co...
R. L. Mattland & Co...
J. P. Quin & Co...
E. M. Crawford & Co...
Kremeiberg & Co...
D. & A. Blenrimo...
Charies E. Fisher & Bro

Charies E. Freber & Bro
ther.

Wm. M. Price & Co.
Straiton & Storm
Felix Moranda.
Strobn & Reltzenstein.
Kaufman Bros. & Bondy
M. Abenbeim.
Cutters & Ructe.
A. H. Cardozo & Co.
Ottinger & Bro.
Bakemore-Mayo & Co.
Katz & Gross.
F. W. Satzenborst & Co.
Carl Upmann.
Lichenstein Bros. & Co.
George Alces.
J. L. Gassort & Bro.
Eggert. Dill & Co.
J. B. Cohen.
Schmitt & Stelfrecke.
Bondy & Schwartskoff F. C. Lande & Co.

Cash.
Tobacco Leaf newspaper.
J. A. Viga & Bro.
G. W. Nichots.
E. Hen
G. Faik & Bro.

B. Giebel..... A. Gonzalez..... H. Thomas.....

T. P. Byrnes.....

George Buckley..... Goldenberg Bros & Co. H. M'Kin

Messrs. Livingston &

bos. 5 Mesers, Styles & Cash. 10 Georgianna Luffern..... 100

R. B. L. Townsend. 100
R. H. L. Townsend. 100
Eastman, Bigelow & Dayton. 100
Gardner Brewer & Co. 1,000
L. M. Bates & Co. 1,000
L. M. Bates & Co. 244 ployes. 244 Collins, Downing & Co. 550 S. & M. Davidson & Co. 200 S. Sachs. 10 George C. Richardson 10

Sachs.
Reorge C. Richardson &
Co., additional, making
£2,600 each in Boston
and New York.

I. has, F. Tag & Son
H. Shulart & Co.
Kerbs & Spice' employes.
Sunzi & Dormitzer.

1 Covenny

Bunzi & Dormitze,
G. Rouseum.
Sawyer, Wallace & Co.
A. Bjue.
H. Koop & Co.
H. Westleim & Co.
L. Holschern & Co.
L. Holschern & Co.
R. S. Walter
Scuroeder & Bon.
Alva Ontman.
B. Hoffman.
Levy & Newgass
N. Laekenbruck & Bro.
Emeanwald & Bro.
Emeanwald & Bro.

K. Laekenbruck & E. Rosenwald & Bi J. Reisman & Co. Augustin Barth. J. B. McCoy. J. B. McCoy. J. J. Almirali. Well & Co. J. J. Almirali. M. & F. Salomon. M. W. Mendel & Bi Rosalo & Dessater
Basch, Cohn & Co.
A. Cohn .
L. Hollander & Son .
S. Auerbach
Herman Bros & Co.
L. F. Auja .
Thos, J. Raynor & Co.
Lewis Bros .

Aupteby & Heime.
M. Brod.
M. Brod.
Julius Levy, of H.
L. Geischel & Bro.
James Mayer & Soi Seidenburg & Co.
Alexander Bros.
C. C. Monrel.
E. R. Holden
J. Pearsail & Co.
John R. DeWar.
A. H. Wellington.
Samnet Sloon.

20 Goldenberg Bros & Co.
190 H. M'Kin.
190 Bartwell, Castle & Co.
25 E. S. Jaifray & Co.
190 W. M. Raymond & Co.
290 Lent & Bratian.
190 E. H. Leillow & Co.
25 Platt & Boyd.
25 James Conner's Sons.
25 C. B. & J. F. Mitchell&Co.
25 Platt & Boyd.
25 J. M. Caswrord
25 J. M. Crawford
26 J. M. Grawford
27 Chas. Luign & Co.
28 Chas. C. Warren.
29 Chas. C. Warren.
20 James Blackel.
21 James Blackel.
22 Sundries.

Averpool and Lonnas and Globe Ina. Co., annough their agents in New York. 16,000 Booses & Co. Luytes Brothers & William E. Hibman. 160 Gibert Howell.

M. W. Mandel & Bro.'s Gibert Howell.

Moss F. Ware employes. 127 50 Junua Heart Brown.

Dr. Ad Resig.

F. Shubert & Co. 100 E. G. Winchman & Co.

Jones Elliot & Co.

James Elliot & Co.

284,613 39 375,341 19 Grand total by the Chamber of Commerce Com-

The Morchanto' Exchange and News Holling Company and South Annual Co.

The Devoe Manufacturing Company as to the Marsing Collaboration of the Marsing Collaboration of the Marsing Collaboration of the Marsing Allares Annual Marsing Collaboration of the Marsing Allares Marsing Lavery Marsing Lockwood Bros. 4 Holly.

The Morchanto' Exchange and News Holly South Annual Co.

Holly The Marsing Collaboration of the Marsing Collaboration of the Marsing Helly 100 Micholas Martiu E. Picou.

Nicholas Martiu E. Picou.

Sennilis, strong à Co.

Heilag à Riamege.

Holiag à Riamege.

Holiag à Riamege.

Holiag à Co.

Holiag à Riamege.

Hose à Co.

Holiag à Riamege.

Hose à Co.

Holiag à Micholas Micholas

Weighers.

Jo. R. Norvell.

Total individuals. Additional received as Merchants' Exchange as two Rooms from employee of Bostwick & Tillord il Yards at Weehawken, R. J. R. S. Dubois. A. Grant. W. Y. Tripp.

W.Y. Tripp.
60 F. Teomey.
90 F. Teomey.
90 F. Walker.
90 William Brackli
90 J. Muropy.
20 M. Rice.
100 J. Harr ngton.
100 William Barry.
200 C. Mackey.
200 J. Benein.
200 J. Benein.
200 J. Compton.
100 J. Compton.
100 J. Compton.
100 William N.
100 William N.
100 William N.
100 William N.
100 Sede.

Miscellaneous Subscriptions Reported Ye-ter-| day. | Cftizens of First Precinct, per Captain Uhiman | \$1,400 |
A4 other newspaper offices | 422 |
Engine Company No. 5 | 155 |
Henry Hughes, Taomas Jefferson Club. | 556 rangements to pay all their losses immediately and continue their business. Their original capital of \$1,0 0,000 in gold is unimpaired. Total misce laneous subscriptions yesterday \$2,54. THE RELIEF FUND.

New York Salutes Chicago with Over Two Millions-Collections in the Churches Yesterday.

Collections were made yesterday in aid of the sufferers by the Chicago fire in most of the churches of the following denominations: -- Protestant Episcopal, Methodist Episcopai, Presbyterian, Unitarian Baptist and Lutheran. In most instances the pastors made touching appeals to their congregation to contribute liberally to a charity which appealed to every humane heart. The following are the amounts of the collections at the leading churches. Collections in the Catholic churches will be made next Sunday :-PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

Transfiguration..... 663 Trinity..... St. Mark's..... 95 St. Philip's (colored)..... Heavenly Rest..... Boly Trinity 1,000 St. Paul's church.... PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.
Rutgers church, Madison avenue, corner Twenty-ninth street...... \$6:0 Twenty-third street Presbyterian church. . . . 1,100

Total......\$3,800 Fifth avenue Baptist church...... 400 Caivary church 1,100
Machison avenue Baptist church 425 LUTHERAN CHURCHES. St. Matthew's\$359 Total churches......\$17,838 In the Reformed Dutch churches and in those of several other denominations collections will be made next Sunday. Recapitulation of City Account Reported Yes-
 New York Herald List.
 77 60

 Collections in churches.
 17,858 60

 Miscellaneous.
 2,547 60
 Total.....\$105,695 89

Total cash......\$1,614,762 85 Add supplies (estimated)...... 400,000 00 New York's total (about)\$2,014,762 85 It will be observed that the supplies in the above are estimated. This is the value placed upon those which have been forwarded by the energy of Colonel Fisk, of Eric fame, by Dr. Pollard, agent of Mr. Fisk; but probably \$100,000 or \$200,000 more have gone by express and other modes of convey-Important Action of the Young Men's Chiltinn Associations. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15, 1871.

George H. Stuart, of this city, has received a telegraphic despatch from Dr. Robert Patterson, of Chicago, entreating him to organize work similar to the Christian Commission, to aid the suffering thousands who have been left homeless and penniless by the recent terrible confiagration in that city. Mr. Stuart recommends that the Young Men's Christian Associations throughout the land organize at once committees to collect and take charge of the funds and supplies to be forwarded immediately to D. L. Moody, Chairman of the Relief Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association at Chicago. The committee of which Mr. Moody is chairman em-braces the following well known Christian men:— John B. Farren, B. F. Jacobs, Rev. C. E. Cheney and Major D. W. Whittle. This committee has established its headquarters in the Seventh Presbyterian church, corner of Jackson and Peoria streets, Chicago. Dr. E. R. Hutchins, of the Philadelphia Association, who returned from Chicago yesterday morping, represents the argent need of a systematic which those really needy may diately supplied. He says the suffering is very great, especially among the women and children, of the calamity at Chicago, and there is special want of cooking utensite, showls . General Burnside sails on Tuesday.

for men, women and calidren.

Fastors of Christian churches should feel the great
affection which this fire entails upon their brother missisters in Chicago. Their congregations broken up and scattered, they must depend largely upon the Christian Association10f Chicago for help in

this their nour of need.

Persons who preser it may send money or supplies for the Chicago Association to Mr. Stuart's offices, 13 Bank street, Philadelphia, who will forward the same free of expense. Philadelphia Subscriptions.
PHILADE: PHIA, Get. 15, 1871. The aggregate of cash subscriptions for Chicago on Saturday, the 14th. was \$27,300, including the following Hemm:—Naylor & Company, Iron mer-chants, \$1,000; Philadelphia Musical Association, \$1,000; by Notions Trade, \$1,000; Commercial Ma-tional Bank, \$1,000; Codin & Altemires, \$1.000;

James S. Lovering, \$1,000; naval officers and em-ployes of Philadeiphia Navy Yard, \$2,500; by whole-sale dry goods trade, \$7,22).

San Francisco, Uct. 13, 1871. Nearly everybody in San Francisco is giving as icast two days' salary. Many livery stables, stores, photograph galleries, Ac., are giving their entire recepts for one day. Over \$80,000 have already been

Sacramento has already sent \$20,000 for the relief of Chicago. Oakland will sent \$16,000, and other towns in proportion.

Money and Sympany from Salt Lake City. Salt Lake City, Oct. 14, 1871. Salt Lake City is still occupied with relief for Chi-cago. About \$25,000 have been realized thus far. Walker Bros., merchants in this city, gave altogetner \$2,000. The Masonic lodges last night subscribed \$600, and will raise as much more. Four hundred dollars were raised at the Skating Rink for the same purpose. An immense meeting of sympathy was held to-night for the Chicago sufferers in front of Sait Lake House. Governor Woods, Messrs. Hempstead and Nuckles and others spoke. Sall Lake City is unturing in the good work of relief for prostrate Chicago. Airea iy \$12,000 have been remitted to the Mayor of that city.

HARPFORD, Conn., Oct. 15, 1871.

The Putnam Fire Insurance Company of this city have just received information from their general agent at Chicago, and announce that fhe company must suspend business. The officers are attempting to organize another company, with a new capital,

The Putnam Fire Lusurance Company.

to take its place immediately, with good prospects The Pacific Insurance Company's Losses. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12, 1871. The Pacific Insurance Company has been the heaviest losers by the Chicago fire among the California companies. The company have made ar-

Run on a Sacramento Savings Bank. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 14, 1871. Over \$100,000 have been already raised for the benefit of Chicago in San Francisco, and probably \$25,000 more will be collected. Some Chinese mer-

chants gave \$1,300 unsolicited. An unfounded rumor that the Sacramento Sav-ings Bank had lost heavily by the Chicago fire caused a run on the bank, but all demands were met promptly. The National Insurance Company of Boston RUFFALO, Oct. 15, 1871.
An annovement was made here last night that

the National Insurance Company of Boston yesterday subscribed to the guarantee fund sufficient to cover all their Calcago and other losses.

Liberality of New Haven. NEW HAVEN, OCL. 15, 1871. New Haven has contributed about \$30,000 thus far to Chicago. Subscriptions were taken up in most of the courches to-lay, nearly \$8,000 being 250 | taken. It is expected that \$40,000 altogether will

The Roston Churches.

Bosron, Oct. 15, 1871. The Chicago conflagration was alluded to in nearly all city pulpits to-day, and members of the congregations who had not previously given to the relief fund were invited to hand their contributions to the church officers. In some churches the collections were taken in the usual way.

BROOKLYN'S CHARITABLE WORK

Contributious to the Chicago Sufferers. A collection was taken up at the regular services held yesterday morning at the Second Unitarian church, Rev. John W. Caadwick, Clinton street, the people and donated to Rev. Robert Coliver, pasthe people and donated to key, loose to for of Unity church, Chicago. The church in questor of Unity church, the parochial residence, was for of Unity church, Chicago. The church in ques-tion, together with the parochial residence, was burned during the fire, which destroyed the homes and business houses of nine-tenths of his congrega-tion. A collection for general purposes in aid of the Chicagoans will be taken up in Mr. Chadwick's caurch on Sunday next.

Rev. Richard Meredith preached last night to his flock, the congregation of the Simpson Methodist Episcopal caurch, corner Chermont and Wilcoughby avenues, in aid of the sufferers by the Chicago fire. A contribution of \$1,000 was made by the congrega-tion.

CHICAGO AND THE NEWARK CHIRCHES.

Special services relative to Chicago were held yesterday in all the Newark churches, without denominational distinction, with very few exceptions. The occupant of nearly every pulpit had something to say about the recent terrible calamity. A few of the preachers declared the lire was a visitation of God and sent by the Alimighty as a judgment for the wickedness of the city. The amounts collected the the various churches will probably foot up from three to four thousand dollars. In the Second Reformed church the service was commemorative of the hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the Courch under the American regime. The pastor announced that next Sunday the collection would be devoted to the assistance of flehand, in Michigan, where was located a college for the education of Reformed Church clergymen. Holland is among the places devastated by the recent fires in the far West. The occupant of nearly every pulpit had something

OLD WORLD RELIEF.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YOR'S HERALD. Empress Augusta's Donation.

The Empress Augusta, of Germany, gratefully remembering the kindly feeling shown by the Americans for Germany during the last war, seuds 1,000 thalers to the committee formed in this city for the rehef of the sufferers in Chicago.

VIENNA, Oct. 15, 1871. Mr. Jay, the American Minister to Austria, has opened subscriptions for assistance to Chicago. Paris. PARIS, Oct. 15, 1871.

A meeting of citizens of the United States now in

Paris was held last night at the rooms of the Washington Cluo in response to the call of the American Minister to take action for the relief of Chicago. Minister Washburne presided, and made an elo-

quent appeal.

Speeches were also made by General N. P. Bank Mr. J. Meredith Read, American Consul General, and Mr. Toper, of Georgia.

The sum of 200,000 francs was subscribed on the Brussels, Oct. 15, 1871.

Responding to the call of the New York Chamber

of Commerce the merchants of the Brussels Ex-change have appointed a committee, which is re-ceiving subscriptions for the Chicago Renef Fund. LONDON, Oct. 15, 1871. At Newcastle yesterday a mass meeting was held and £1,000 sterling provided for the Unicago Relief

To the Post of Daty. LONDON, Oct. 15, 1871.

Many Americans are leaving for home on account